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OPEN TO-NIGHT TILL 10.

DEMOCRATS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD MEETING.

Judge Pollard Speaks on Issues of the Campaign.

A meeting of the Democrats of the Twenty-Fourth Ward was held last night at No. 202 Morganford road, and an enthusiastic reception was given to the speakers.

Judge William Jefferson Pollard spoke on the state of the Democratic ticket, and the platform of the Democratic ticket. Judge Pollard, who is a candidate for City Collector, delivered a brief address touching upon his actions in the event of being elected.

Other speakers were: Mark Ewing, candidate for City Council; Judge John M. Carter, W. A. Wessling and T. P. Herling.

ADVANCE THE BOYD ISSUE.

Democrats of Eleventh Ward Prepare for Campaign Work.

The Democrats of the Eleventh Ward met last night in Clinton's Hall, Michigan avenue and South Street, and organized for campaign work, with the following officers: President, Robert Carter; Secretary, William D. Carter; Treasurer, John G. Carter; and other officers.

Filling Vacancies Not Considered.

The Republican City Central Committee met yesterday afternoon at the headquarters in the Commercial building. According to the statement of Chairman Ladd, nothing was discussed beyond the time of the meeting to the committee. The question of filling the vacancies in the City Council, which the Republican candidate, William D. Carter, has been asked to fill, was not considered.

Republican Meetings To-Night.

The Republican City Central Committee announced the following meetings for tonight: Germania Turner Hall, Michigan and Robert streets, for the Eleventh Ward; South's hall, for the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth wards.

OBITUARY.

JAMES C. EDGEMOND.

Mr. James C. Edgemon, 61 years of age, died at his home, 1012 E. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo., March 24, 1935.

He was born in St. Louis, Mo., and was a member of the St. Louis Athletic Club.

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OYAMA'S NEW CAMPAIGN MAY EMBRACE A WIDE TERRITORY



LONG LINE OF RAILROAD LINEVITCH MUST PROTECT.

St. Petersburg's chief fear at present is that the Russian Army retreating from the Pass will not be able to hold the Japanese back of the Sungari River, which crosses the Manchurian Railroad about 100 miles south of Harbin. Once across the Sungari, it is believed, the Japanese by one of their wide turning movements, could easily cut off Linevitch's line of communication with St. Petersburg, and his only remaining base at Lake Balkhal, by tapping the railroad at any point between Harbin and Taitshai, 200 miles west, or the Amur River crossing, 80 miles west. This would leave Harbin and Vladivostok practically isolated from the world and would be disastrous to any remaining Russian hope of future success. On the other hand, if Linevitch can stop the Japs at the Sungari River, the protection of the railroad west of Harbin would not be so difficult a task and the provisioning and re-enforcing of Vladivostok against the attack that is now believed to be imminent, could proceed uninterrupted. The plans of Field Marshal Oyama at this time are as much a mystery to the Russian commanders as they have ever been, but it is believed that, while two strong divisions are following the retreating army, a column of light cavalry is pushing rapidly northwest toward Taitshai and the railroad, while Kuraki is reported to have left the railroad and to be marching overland, northeastward toward Vladivostok, changing his base from Mukden to Gensan, on the Korean coast, for purposes of a future siege. Meanwhile the Russian rear guard is reported to have reached a point seventy-four miles north of the Pass, while a strong division of cavalry is encamped at Gushu Pass, 108 miles north of the Pass, and Commander-in-Chief Linevitch is at the Sungari River, eighty miles further north, busily fortifying his positions at that highly important objective, the Sungari River bridge, and organizing the new troops from Russia.

RESUMPTION OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR PARIS LOAN REGARDED AS SIGNIFICANT OF PEACE PROBABILITIES.

Paris, March 24.—The negotiations for a new Russian loan have been resumed and are proceeding satisfactorily. This announcement is regarded in some quarters as being a definite and tangible indication that peace negotiations are to be initiated by the czar, it having been stated some days ago that French financiers would have nothing to do with the proposed Russian loan unless Russia would signify her willingness to enter into peace parleys.

REPORT THAT JAPS DAMAGE THREE OF CZAR'S WARSHIPS.

Continued From Page One.

of Spitzburg, seventy-four miles north of the Pass, where it has temporarily halted. The army has been without rest for months, and it is natural that fatigue should be evident.

The Japanese are reported to be advancing on Spitzburg positions along the railway and on both banks.

A brisk action occurred on the evening of March 18 at Kalyuan, the Russian rear guard being hit by two heavy attacks which lasted until midnight.

After blowing up railway bridges north of Kalyuan at five places, the Russian retreat was continued on March 19, 20 and 21, with only light rifle firing.

The Mukden branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank removed all its money except \$100,000.

The women and children are reported to be leaving Harbin, and the hospitals are being moved back, and the hospitals are being moved back, and the hospitals are being moved back.

The railway east and south of Taitshai is being prepared for the next stage of the war.

The conviction exists that General Kuraki is now moving toward the northeast for the investment of Vladivostok, changing his base for that purpose to Gensan.

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CASO REUSES TO ARBITRATE.

President of Venezuela Insists That Asphalt Claim Remain in the Courts.

Foreign Interests Agree to Appointment of Temporary Receiver.

Roosevelt's Assent Sought.

Arrangement to Last Only Until Treaty Has Been Finally Disposed Of in United States Senate.

Special Cable to The Republic.

San Francisco, March 24.—(Copyright, 1935, All Rights Reserved.)—Mr. Thomas C. Dawson, United States Minister to the Dominican Republic, had an important conference to-day with Mr. Charles Rivas, the Belgian Minister; Doctor E. De Perera, the Spanish Charge d'Affaires, who is acting for both Spain and Germany; Signor Luigi Cambiaso, Charge d'Affaires for Italy; Herr W. R. Thormann, head of the German Consular Bureau in Santo Domingo; Signor E. Buncalari, a leading Italian creditor, and representatives of the Dominican Government. M. De Joux, French Charge d'Affaires, was not present, but was represented by M. Renou.

Subject to the approval of President Roosevelt's administration, an amicable agreement was reached for a temporary settlement of the questions at issue, pending the final approval or rejection of the protocol by the United States Senate.

The Dominican Government agrees that Mr. Dawson nominate one American citizen to act as interior commissioner, and collect all the custom-house revenues of the island, according to the spirit of the protocol.

This commissioner, according to the agreement, will pay 5 per cent of the actual net receipts to the Dominican Government. The remaining 95 per cent will be deposited intact in a responsible bank, subject to ultimate disposition under the American protocol, and no distribution will be made from this fund in the meantime.

Mr. Dawson wired to Washington to-day for permission to nominate the commissioner. The Dominicans are pledged to appoint the nominee.

Foreign creditors and diplomats are also in perfect accord to empower the selection of the receiver, who must be an American, with foreign assets guaranteed.

But until the Senate acts there will be no further partition of the custom revenues, the entire 55 per cent of the net receipts going into the common fund, and being held in trust.

The scheme is in effect a receivership, without power to distribute the assets. This plan is welcomed as likely to forestall a revolution. The agreement was verbal only. No paper parleys were signed, and none was thought necessary.

There is universal hope here that Mr. Roosevelt's assent will solve the critical situation.

WASHINGTON WILL TAKE NO STEPS AT PRESENT TIME.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, March 24.—President Castro's flat refusal to arbitrate pending disputes with the United States will be accepted philosophically, and the Government will do nothing at present. No American warships will harass the Venezuelan coast unless the President changes his mind. The situation is still in a diplomatic stage.

Mr. Herbert W. Bowen, United States Minister at Caracas, was directed two weeks ago, by mail, to request of Venezuela a "yes or no" reply as to whether it would submit to arbitration the New York and Bermudez and Crickfield asphalt cases, the Jauretti expulsion case and the revision of the award made in 1926 to the American Republics.

Mr. Bowen informed the State Department by cable that the answer given was "no."

This was not unexpected, as Venezuela in previous questions about arbitration had declared that the receivership of the New York and Bermudez company's property was ordered by the Venezuelan courts because the company failed to discharge its contractual obligations, and was, therefore, a judicial question.

The expulsion of Mr. A. P. Jauretti, editor of the Venezuelan Herald, was termed a police question, and surprise was expressed that the United States should demand arbitration of such a case.

Venezuela did not enter into a general arbitration treaty, and first to submit to arbitration the asphalt case, and then to submit to arbitration the Jauretti case, was not in the nature of an ultimatum, unless he exceeded his instructions.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

San Francisco, March 24.—For annoying the pretty girls employed in a stove factory, a loveless Japanese, giving the name of Marikichi Narami, was sent to the county jail for three months by Police Judge Hogan. For more than two weeks the Japanese had been peering through the windows of the company's property with eyes of adoration.

Whenever one of the victims of his long-distance love-making looked out of the window he would wait her aerial kisses until she changed the direction of her view. Narami's presence seldom failed to attract a crowd of spectators. The officials of the company tried to drive him away, but he persisted in returning. Saturday E. P. Mahoney captured him and turned him over to the police.

In court the Japanese was impudent. He denied the right of the law to stop him from making love to whom he chose. "I love the girls in this factory," he said to Judge Hogan, "and it is no one's business."

Asked by Judge Hogan if he had ever been in an insane asylum, he replied: "I am not crazy."

Judge Hogan was unwilling to listen any longer to the defendant, as he offered no explanation of his conduct. He was ordered to be confined in the county jail on a conviction of disturbing the peace.

AMERICAN CAPITAL IN MEXICO.

Our Banking Methods Are Gradually Being Adopted.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, March 24.—Within the last ten years United States investments in Mexico have increased from \$2,000,000 to \$20,000,000. With this great trade behind them American capitalists will, it is believed, be consulted more and more by Mexican statesmen regarding the development and future progress of their Republic.

Reason of their aggressiveness and up-to-dateness, American banking methods are changing the banking customs of Mexico. They are being introduced in many parts of the country. One of the results has been the gradual abandonment of the "cambio" system.

In the old days all Mexican banks closed from 12 o'clock to 2, so that the officers and clerks could go home to take their midday siesta, or nap, during the hot part of the day. The banking hours were from 9 o'clock to 12, with an hour after the siesta, 2 to 3.

Now the banking hours are continuous, running from 9 o'clock to 4. However, a total of forty-eight, embracing a multitude of subjects, not the least important of which is civil service, were advanced on the calendar.

SIX EDUCATIONAL BILLS INTRODUCED IN ILLINOIS.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Springfield, Ill., March 24.—Six bills were introduced in the House to-day, three of them touching on the subject of education. The bill of Hill (Cook) provides for the levy of a tax of 4-5 of one mill on each dollar of assessed value of property to be paid into the State Treasury for the support of the University of Illinois, and the erection of new buildings, such money to be used only as appropriated by the General Assembly.

Representative Thigp (Richland) introduced a bill providing for the election of school directors in July for a three-year term, and carrying an emergency clause. He also introduced a bill providing that in cities between 1,000 and 10,000, instead of directors, a board of education, consisting of a president and six members, shall be elected, three additional directors

being provided for every additional 10,000 in population, the board never to consist of more than fifteen members. This bill contains an emergency clause, but does not apply to cities with special acts.

Mr. Rodman (Pitt) introduced a bill limiting the number of policemen and janitors to be hired by the University of Illinois during the session of the Legislature at thirty at a salary of \$2 per day for time actually served.

The Judiciary Committee introduced a bill amending the bastardy law, by providing that if the mother and father of the child intermarry, either before or after the birth, the child shall be legitimate. The change is made necessary by raising the age of consent.

Representative Peters (Shannon) introduced a bill amending the law in reference to charity insurance companies.

INSURANCE INTERESTS AGAINST ANTITRUST BILL.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Springfield, Ill., March 24.—Insurance interests were here to-day making an effort to secure a re-reference to the Judiciary Committee of the antitrust bill of Representative McKinley of Cook.

This bill was prepared by Attorney General Stead, and also incorporates the ideas of former Attorney General Hamlin as the result of his experiences in the office.

It was reported out by the House Judiciary Committee yesterday, after it had been amended to include insurance companies. The insurance people want to be heard on the subject, which includes them, but Mr. McKinley proposes fighting the idea. He said to-day:

"The insurance companies have upon the experience of former Attorney General Hamlin and Attorney General Stead, and do not affect any business or interest engaged in any legitimate transaction. For that reason, I see no reason why the bill should go back to the Committee on Judiciary. The matter was thoroughly discussed in this committee and then reported out unanimously."

WOMAN TRIES TO END LIFE.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Springfield, Ill., March 24.—Mrs. Mary Klosterman, 30, 1022 Cass avenue, attempted to commit suicide early this morning by swallowing the contents of a two-ounce bottle of carbolic acid.

SANTO DOMINGO CASE CLEARING

Foreign Interests Agree to Appointment of Temporary Receiver.

Roosevelt's Assent Sought.

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